

asking the appointment of such Committee.

Thursday, November 28.

The Senate met, pursuant to adjournment, and the Journal of yesterday was read.

The President announced the following Standing Committees of the Senate, as recognized under the Resolution of yesterday viz:

On Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Huger, Huggins, Quash, Glover and De Treville.

On Federal Relations: Messrs. Pinckney, Alston, Huger, Quash, Beatty, Rhett and Gregg.

On Finance and Banks: Messrs. Bennett, Pinckney, Scott, English and Douglass.

On the Judiciary: Messrs. Gregg, Huger and Higgins.

On accounts and Vacant Offices: Messrs. Glover, Littlejohn, Munro and Murdoch.

On Claims and Grievances: Messrs. De Treville, Frampton, Stone, Smart and Massoy.

On the Military and Pensions: Messrs. Jones, Evans, Norris, Goodwyn and Grimbail.

On Education and Religion: Messrs. Alston, and Dawson and Powe.

On Incorporations and Engrossed Acts: Messrs. Quash, Jeer, Lawton, Verdict and Mims.

On Agriculture and Internal Improvements: Messrs. Rhett, Caughman, Junkins, Penny and Wilson.

On Roads and Bridges: Messrs. Beatty, Cannon, Guardian, Crawford and Dubose.

On the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts: Messrs. Dunovant, Herriot and Carr.

On the Legislature Library: Messrs. Quash, Gregg and Powe.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Wednesday, Nov. 27. Mr. E. J. Arthur was elected Reporter of the House.

Mr. Memminger introduced a Resolution, that the Comptroller General be directed to report to this House, what amount of the Bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston and Rail Road Company, has received the guaranty of the State; and for information as to the interest paid on said Bonds.

Friday, November 29.

Mr. Griffin submitted a Resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire and report what claims exist in the Reports of the decisions of the Appeal Court of this State; how those claims may be filled, and in what manner the Reports of this State have discharged their respective duties; which was agreed to.

Saturday, November 30.

Mr. Memminger submitted the Report of the Special Joint Committee of both Houses, appointed at the last Session of the Legislature, to examine and report on the condition and management of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The Report recommends the adoption of certain resolutions prohibiting the loan of money on bonds; loans to incorporated Trading Companies; the issue of mutilated and defaced bills; and the destruction of such bills; to ascertain the amount of former issues; requiring the debt of each debtor to be concentrated at one office; and to prohibit the Bank from a traffic in stock. The Report and Resolutions, with accompanying exhibits, were ordered to be printed, under the supervision of the Special Joint Committee, and made the special order of the day for Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

From the Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, Nov. 23.

Money affairs are very quiet. The market is becoming clearer. Good notes command only twenty-four per cent per annum! They discount at half on short paper, but with extreme caution. The following is the rate of the domestic exchanges:

#### EXCHANGES.

Rhode Island 6 to 7 Mobile 10 to 25  
Philadelphia 10 N. O. 6 to  
Baltimore 12 to 12 1/2 Louisville 15  
Richmond 12 Nashville 15  
N. Carolina 12 Natch 20 to 25  
Savannah 14 S. Louis 12  
Augusta 19 Cincinnati 15  
Charleston 10 to 12 Detroit 15  
Appalachicola 25 to 30

#### BANK NOTES.

N. England 3 N. Y. (country) 3  
Maryland 13 1/2 " (red back) 4 1/2  
Virginia 12 to 14 Tennessee 15  
N. Carolina 12 1/2 Mississippi 25 to 30  
Georgia 10 to 14 Missouri 15  
S. Carolina 12 Ohio 15  
Florida 10 to 11 Michigan 15  
Alabama 10 to 15 Indiana 15  
Louisiana 7 to 10 Illinois 15  
Kentucky 15

New York, Nov. 24.

The British Queen has arrived. Money has been easier in England than when the Great Western left, and one reason given is the extensive reduction of commercial bills of exchange. American securities were not in any better favor when the Queen left than before. American flour was selling at 47 1/2 per barrel.

At a meeting in Glasgow, October 15th, several resolutions were adopted, among which was one entreaty the British Government to intercede with Spain and the United States in behalf of the Africans of the Amistad, and another praying that the independence of Texas may not be recognized. O'Connell takes the strongest ground against Texas. Gen. Henderson, the Texan Minister to France, came out in the Queen, and it is stated that he found it impossible to obtain the recognition of Texan independence by the British Government.

Exchange on Philadelphia is from 10 to 12 per cent. discount. Exchange on London for the Roscius packet ship is 108 1/2.

Nov. 26.

Of business in this city there is now not much. Many workshops are idle. Wages are not high and the demand is limited.

The money market slowly very slowly, is becoming easier.

#### FARMERS' GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1839.

The River is now navigable for steam boats.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—We can collect very little of interest from the published Journals in regard to what is doing in this body. From other sources we learn that the subject which seems to excite most interest is 1. The establishment of bodies in the several Districts to whom will be committed the duties now discharged by commissioners of Roads, Commissioners of Free Schools, Ordinaries &c. with perhaps other duties discharged in some of the States by what are called County Courts. 2. The establishment of a Penitentiary, which however it is not expected will be done this session. 3. The License, or Temperance question. What, if any thing will be done on this subject is yet uncertain. 4. And lastly the suspension of specie payments by some of the banks. This subject it is expected will be brought up in some form and discussed, but with what result is uncertain.

CONGRESS.—Last Monday was the day for the meeting of this body, and the uncertainty which of the great political parties would have the majority in the House and would therefore be in a position to secure the Speaker on their side, was very general attendance of the members elect on the first day of the session. It is supposed that the balance of power probably lay with the New Jersey delegation, whose seats are contested. Pennsylvania therefore entertained in some quarters, on account of threats thrown out by a few reckless individuals, that violence might possibly be used to prevent the members who have the certificates of election but whose seats are contested from being qualified and voting; and that the scenes at Harrisburg last winter would be repeated at Washington this winter. We cannot, however, look upon such apprehensions, however sincerely entertained, otherwise than as visionary.

MULTICAULIS.—SUPERIORITY OF LARGE CUTTINGS, AND SOUTHERN CUTTINGS.—Before last spring's planting, we entertained theoretical prejudice against very large cuttings; but experience, the only sure teacher in such matters, then set us right. Some what more than an acre of the field which we were planting, being extremely poor, it was laid off in furrows 8 feet apart; in these furrows, at intervals of 3 feet small spadefuls of rough unrotted stable manure were dropped and divided into two portions, from 3 to 5 inches apart. These were then covered with the hoe, and one bud cutting planted perpendicularly between them, with the upper end about two inches below the surface. Here were committed two errors, which caused a very bad stand. One was placing the manure, without a mixture of earth and in sandy soil, so near the cutting as to absorb the moisture from around it when drought came; the other, placing the lower end of the cutting, from which the roots spring, nearly or quite in contact with the hard, unbroken earth below, which prevented the tender rootlets, whose tendency is downward, from penetrating. Cuttings small enough to be divided with a strong sharp pen knife were the first cut and planted; and afterwards those of larger size, from the same trees, which it required a small saw to divide. They all sprouted in the ground, except a very few of immature wood, from the tops of some branches; and had the season proved very favorable, all that sprouted would probably have lived, notwithstanding the errors in planting. But when the severe drought of spring came on, most of those which were small and of middling size, indeed nearly all that were not large, died. In some rows, where 75 were planted not a tree is standing; in some from two to half a dozen and in others more, according to the size of the cuttings. But the fact most worthy of remark, and most particularly so for our purpose, is that of 25 cuttings, about an inch or more in diameter, which were planted together, and the row noted, 23 grew and produced very fine trees now in their places a standing evidence of the great superiority of large cuttings, whilst within a few feet of them are rows entirely vacant, planted at the same time, in precisely the same kind of soil, and in the same way, with the cuttings from the same stock, only of small size, but such as would be considered excellent in any market. The buds on some of the large cuttings were injured in sawing, and these were doubtless the ones which failed. For the purpose of shewing that the failure of so large a proportion of these cuttings is to be ascribed only to bad planting, it may be stated that a few days after the planting above referred to, other rows were planted between some of the first, with the same kind of cuttings, but in a different way; and from this latter planting the stand is most excellent in any season. Here then is a fact as decisive as can be, in favor of large cuttings, proving conclusively that they will succeed, in a season and with management, which cause other and good cuttings to fail. But this is not all. In two other spots of the same field were also planted a few, perhaps 25 or 30 cuttings, an inch or more in diameter, all we had left of that size. These all grew. To be sure other cuttings planted at the same time also grew; but here was the difference; the sprouts from the large cuttings resembled, in vigor and rapidity of growth those from roots, of which there were thousands in the field, more than they did those generally from cuttings of common size. Large cuttings, then, not only grow more certainly than small ones, should the spring prove unfavorable as often happens; but they also produce, the first season, better trees, and more foliage as well as more and better cuttings for future planting, even when

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—Of the towns which, on the first trial, failed to make a choice so many have elected Whig members as to give that party the decided ascendancy in the House of Representatives. The vacancies in the Senate arising from no candidate having a majority of all the votes cast in some of the towns, are to be supplied by the House. Whigs will of course be chosen, and both branches will be Whig. It is ascertained that Morton has not a majority of all votes given for Governor, and is therefore not elected. It therefore devolves on the House to select two out of the four having the highest number of votes, and on the Senate to choose from these two. Both houses will of course choose Gov. EVERETT.

Mr. Foster, U. S. Senator from Tennessee has resigned, and Mr. Grundy, Attorney General of the United States has been elected in his place.

Morris's Silk Farmer, of Philadelphia says "Owners of trees [in Pennsylvania] have abandoned all expectation of selling them at their real value, and are determined to use them as so much capital in the production of silk. At least one hundred coconeries will be fitted up in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, the average product of which will be one hundred pounds of silk. Some individuals we know will not content themselves with raising less than five hundred pounds as a beginning. The result of the next year's operations will be to satisfy tree owners of the abate value of their trees, which will be followed by a determination not to sell, while at the same time, others will be stimulated to buy, for the same reasons which induce the former to hold on." The same paper advances the opinion that owing to the great quantity of silk which will certainly be made in the country next year, and from that time forward, and the large profits which it will yield, "trees will sell for better prices a year or two hence than they sell for now" the same paper also states that cocoons can be so reeled as to command ten dollars in France.

MULTICAULIS.—SUPERIORITY OF LARGE CUTTINGS, AND SOUTHERN CUTTINGS.—Before last spring's planting, we entertained theoretical prejudice against very large cuttings; but experience, the only sure teacher in such matters, then set us right. Some what more than an acre of the field which we were planting, being extremely poor, it was laid off in furrows 8 feet apart; in these furrows, at intervals of 3 feet small spadefuls of rough unrotted stable manure were dropped and divided into two portions, from 3 to 5 inches apart. These were then covered with the hoe, and one bud cutting planted perpendicularly between them, with the upper end about two inches below the surface. Here were committed two errors, which caused a very bad stand. One was placing the manure, without a mixture of earth and in sandy soil, so near the cutting as to absorb the moisture from around it when drought came; the other, placing the lower end of the cutting, from which the roots spring, nearly or quite in contact with the hard, unbroken earth below, which prevented the tender rootlets, whose tendency is downward, from penetrating. Cuttings small enough to be divided with a strong sharp pen knife were the first cut and planted; and afterwards those of larger size, from the same trees, which it required a small saw to divide. They all sprouted in the ground, except a very few of immature wood, from the tops of some branches; and had the season proved very favorable, all that sprouted would probably have lived, notwithstanding the errors in planting. But when the severe drought of spring came on, most of those which were small and of middling size, indeed nearly all that were not large, died. In some rows, where 75 were planted not a tree is standing; in some from two to half a dozen and in others more, according to the size of the cuttings. But the fact most worthy of remark, and most particularly so for our purpose, is that of 25 cuttings, about an inch or more in diameter, which were planted together, and the row noted, 23 grew and produced very fine trees now in their places a standing evidence of the great superiority of large cuttings, whilst within a few feet of them are rows entirely vacant, planted at the same time, in precisely the same kind of soil, and in the same way, with the cuttings from the same stock, only of small size, but such as would be considered excellent in any market. The buds on some of the large cuttings were injured in sawing, and these were doubtless the ones which failed. For the purpose of shewing that the failure of so large a proportion of these cuttings is to be ascribed only to bad planting, it may be stated that a few days after the planting above referred to, other rows were planted between some of the first, with the same kind of cuttings, but in a different way; and from this latter planting the stand is most excellent in any season. Here then is a fact as decisive as can be, in favor of large cuttings, proving conclusively that they will succeed, in a season and with management, which cause other and good cuttings to fail. But this is not all. In two other spots of the same field were also planted a few, perhaps 25 or 30 cuttings, an inch or more in diameter, all we had left of that size. These all grew. To be sure other cuttings planted at the same time also grew; but here was the difference; the sprouts from the large cuttings resembled, in vigor and rapidity of growth those from roots, of which there were thousands in the field, more than they did those generally from cuttings of common size. Large cuttings, then, not only grow more certainly than small ones, should the spring prove unfavorable as often happens; but they also produce, the first season, better trees, and more foliage as well as more and better cuttings for future planting, even when

the small cuttings succeed. The productive value of one bud cutting, three quarters of an inch and upwards in diameter, cannot be less than half that of rooted plants, one year old, deprived of the wood for cuttings. Owing however to the general, perhaps we might say universal practice, of close planting by cultivators of nurseries, large cuttings are very rarely to be obtained.

Southern cuttings are also, other things being equal much better, but for bud, than Northern, for the very obvious reason that the wood has a longer season to grow and mature. A few northern Nurserymen have expressed a different opinion. But when sincere it was theoretical, like our former opinion of large cuttings. The best known of those who expressed such an opinion, the Messrs. Prince of Long Island, contradicted it the very next season, by planting a nursery at the South. Northern cultivators who have tried southern cuttings without exception, so far as we have ever heard, prefer them.

Extraordinary excitement is said to have been caused in St. Louis, Mo. by a resolution of the Bank of Missouri not to receive any thing but specie, or the notes of specie paying banks, in payment of debts due to it. Business was suspended, public meetings were held, extra's were issued from the printing offices, and scarcely any thing else was talked of. How supremely ridiculous a civilized community render themselves by such excitement on such an occasion. The directors of the bank had a legal right to adopt such a resolution as the one complained of, and its debtors have a legal right to postpone payment till judgment can be obtained against them. In the mean time if able to pay their debts now in the notes of solvent, though for the time, non-specie-paying banks, they may obtain specie, and in this way get over the difficulty quietly and legally. The bank is more dependent upon the public than the public on the bank. If the bank attempts to exercise wanton oppression, let the public stand aloof from it, and thus starve it to death. Let all its bills in circulation be sent in and the specie be drawn for them, and let no others be taken from it. This would be a suitable and the only suitable and proper revenge, in case the bank has been guilty of any outrage calling for public vengeance, whilst, at the same time it confines itself within the limits of its legal rights. But we suspect, that if the truth was known, the men who are chiefly instrumental in fomenting the excitement, are unable, if debtors, to pay their dues in any kind of bills, or if not debtors, are offended because the bank refused them accommodation, "on inadequate security, or when the state of its affairs forbade further discounts. Every man who regards the security of person or property, or the durability of our republican institutions should on all occasions, set his face against the lawless violence to which our country seems to be rapidly tending.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, now a Attorney General of the United States, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee, in the room of Hon. E. H. Foster resigned. Mr. Grundy it will be remembered was the former Senator, and was succeeded by Mr. Foster two years ago, when the Wings had the ascendancy in the Tennessee Legislature. Mr. Grundy is, we have understood, a man of unblemished private character; and if we recollect right, he did himself great honor a few years ago, in resisting the attempts of political partisans to drive him from the Senate in violation of his constitutional obligations when the scale had turned against the party which elected him. If his successor had had the same firmness of character and principle there would not now have been an opportunity to reward Mr. Grundy, as is done for his faithfulness to the constitution on that occasion. These remarks are made without any intentional bearing on either of the political parties now contending for the ascendancy in this country.

The new Steam Frigate, now building at Philadelphia, it is expected "will be completed in the spring of 1841."

It is stated in the Adams (Pa.) Sentinel that at a late term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Harrisburg, at which it was expected the rioters who interfered with the organization of the Legislature of that state last winter would be tried, "the whole array of jurors was quashed by Judge Potter, on account of alleged infirmity." The Harrisburg Telegraph says the court subsequently decided that the rioters shall not be again bound over for their appearance at any future court, and they are therefore set at liberty. Thus the rioters in one of the bold and most reckless mobs ever assembled in this country, and on account of the example, the most dangerous, are suffered to escape with impunity.

ROBERT JALE OWEN.—This fellow who was recently a candidate for Congress from Ohio, is now said to have been elected, to be a candidate for Governor of that state. The following is an extract from an address recently published in self defence against objections made to his religious belief.

"Ignorant men invent marvels and mysteries and imagine adventures and intrigues, and point out heroes and martyrs. But they sell a counterfeit of democratic precepts, or imagine a counterfeit of mercy or of gentle reformation. The inference is, that the picture drawn in the foregoing is a wise and amiable man; too wise and too amiable to be understood or appreciated by these who undertook to write his history."

We have no apprehension that any State in the Union would elect as its governor a man who avows such a creed.

REV. JOSEPH WOLF, D. D.—This eccentric, but ardently pious missionary has settled down as the pastor of a small congregation, in a poor and obscure English village, where £30 a year is the salary allowed.

The Charleston Mercury in a notice of the different subjects embraced in the Governor's message says:

On the subject of the mortgage of the Rail Road to the State, he presents without offering an opinion, the question whether the State shall secure her lien, by paying off the 900,000 dollars, for which the Hamburg Company hold a previous mortgage, and which the Cincinnati Company cannot pay. This is a very grave question, and in fact amounts to this—whether the State shall purchase the Hamburg Road at the price of three millions of dollars; for that she will have to pay the two millions for which she is surety may be considered certain.

A pretty round sum, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to pay for the credit of intending for one or two years to accomplish so magnificent a project as a Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

#### A NEW AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

The following is from the Columbia Telescope of Nov. 27th.

In accordance with the wishes of many gentlemen from all parts of the State, especially numbers of the Agricultural Convention, we have determined to publish in this place a week AGRICULTURAL PAPER. It will be in a cheap but at the same time handsome shape; and edited by a gentleman of reputation, combining scientific with practical knowledge.

The first No. will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made as to type &c.

When the new paper begins, our present one will be discontinued. We have not time or inclination to publish two papers, and select the one by which we think, under present circumstances, we can be most useful to the State; and following the example of many a wiser man, we will now turn our sword into a ploughshare.

EXHAUSTLESS SUPPLY OF NUTRIE IRON.—The cost of a rail road from the Iron Mountain (Mo.) to St. Louis (120 miles) is estimated at 2 1/2 millions of dollars.

The Iron Mountain itself is represented to be about 400 feet in height, and three miles in length, literally covered with bright shining ore, having every appearance of metal which has been smelted. At the base of the mountain the ore is in pieces of a pound weight and upwards, but as you approach the apex the pieces increase in size to thousands of tons weight assuming the appearance of huge rocks, and those iron ore masses are of a quality superior to any thing of the kind here before known.

CURIOUS.—We learn from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, that a young married woman in that city who had been under medical treatment for several years for scintia, by some physicians, and for rheumatism by others, was, on Monday, October 28th, effectually cured by the removal of a whole needle an inch and a half in length, which was found deeply imbedded in the great gluteal muscle. It was not known how long the needle had been in the body, but she remembers to have swallowed one about ten years since, and has suffered acutely in that region for six.

LOOK OUT FOR MORE MURREL MEN!

A few days since, two gentlemen in a carriage, came into the neighborhood of Joseph Spurgeon, Esq., in Davidson County, and sold a Negro to Mr. Jacob Yokely, for \$800.

Mr. Yokely paid them in two horses, and \$100 cash—after which they left the neighborhood.

The negro seemed well pleased with his new home until Saturday night last, when he decamped, and has not been heard of since. The presumption is, from circumstances, that the whole was designed by the negro and men to swindle Mr. Yokely out of his property. After the men left, he was seen to have a \$100 bill, and some specie.

Mr. Yokely is said to be an honest, hard-working man, but not so well qualified to judge between a Murrel man and an honest man. It would be well for some of our honest farmers and tradesmen to be more on the alert towards strangers trafficking through the country, in negroes and other stolen property. Salisbury Carolina.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.

PORK.—On inquiring yesterday, we could not learn that a single hog had been purchased this fall by our pork packers, or that any contract for hogs had been entered into.

Hogs are more abundant than money. Drovers cannot make sales or get offers. Three dollars per hundred has been named, but purchasers cannot be found to offer that price, or drovers to take it. We doubt whether there will be many hogs packed this winter. No one seems to have much money to invest in pork, and we understand our banks will be unable to discount a dollar for that or any other business.

Republican.

THE SEASON.—Letters from France, as our readers have seen, prognosticate, on the strength of early signs of it, a very severe winter. If we are to augur any thing from signs here, we shall have an awful season of it. Already, the cold here is that of mid-winter. On Tuesday morning, in this neighborhood, the thermometer at sunrise was as low as at 18 Fahrenheit, and yesterday morning at 16. Nat. Intel.

PORTRAITS BY WHOLESALE.—A Boston paper states that a curious collection of the Daguer type, is to be made at the opening of the opening of the rail-road to Courmay, provide the sun shines. The camera obscura is to be placed on an eminence commanding the royal pavilion, the locomotive engines, the train of wagons, and the major part of the cortege, and is to be brought into action exactly at the time of the delivery of the inauguration speech. "A discharge of canon is to be the signal," this paper adds, "for a general immobility which is to last the seven minutes necessary."

ry for obtaining a good representation of all the personages present. The plate is afterwards to be enclosed in lead, and deposited under the first stone in Courmay.

We learn from a correspondent in France, that our Minister, GEN. CASS, was invited to spend a few days with the King and royal family, at the Palace of Fontainebleau; and that three young American officers—Messrs. EUSTIS, TURNER, KEARNEY... who have been sent to France to attend a course of instruction at the cavalry school, at Saumur, arrived there at the same time to witness the military manoeuvres at the great camp, which has been formed there. They were presented to the King by GEN. Cass, and invited to dine with the royal family, and treated with much kindness. The King ordered that horses should be provided, that they might accompany him to the great review and sham battle which took place. Such attention ought to be known, as they evince what the King feels to testify his regard towards the Americans, and of which many of our countrymen have been the witnesses at Paris.

Globe.

#### CHEWAS PRICE CURRENT.

FRIDAY, December 6.

ARTICLES.	PER	S	C.	S	C.	
Beef in market,	lb	0	5	a	0	7
Bacon from wagons,	lb	11	a	12		
—by retail,	lb	14	a	15		
Butter	lb	15	a	25		
Beeswax	lb	20	a	23		
B-gging	yard	18	a	25		
Bale R-pe	lb	10	a	12 1/2		
Coffee	lb	12 1/2	a	15		
Cotton,	lb	8	a	5 1/2		
Corn	bush	82 1/2	a			
Flour, Country, scarce	brl	4	75	a		
Feathers in wagons	lb	40	a	45		
Fodder,	100lbs	87 1/2	a	1		
Glass, window 8x12,	50ft	3	25	a	3	37 1/2
—, " 10x12,	50ft	3	50	a	3	75
Hides, green	lb	5	a			
—dry	lb	10	a			
Iron	100lbs	5	50	a	6	50
Indigo	lb	75	a	2	50	
Lard	cask	4	a	4	50	
Lard	lb	12 1/2	a	15		
Leather, sole	lb	22 1/2	a	25		
Lead, bar	lb	10	a	15		
Logwood	lb	10	a	15		
Molasses	gal	45	a	50		
—, N. O.	gal	50	a	62 1/2		
Nails, cut, assorted	lb	7 1/2	a	9		
—, wrought	lb	10	a	18		
Oats	bush	50	a			
Oil, curriers	gal	75	a	1		
—, lamp	gal	1	25	a		
—, linseed	gal	1	10	a	1	25
Pain's, white lead	kg	3	25	a	4	52
—, Sjan, brown	lb	8	a	12		
Pork	100lbs	5	50	a	6	
Rice	100lbs	5	a	6		
Shot,	bag	2	50	a		
—, 15	lb	12 1/2	a	13		
Sugar	lb	10	a	12 1/2		
Salt	sack	3	25	a	3	50
—, bush	1	25	a	1	50	
Steel, American	lb	10	a			
—, English	lb	14	a			
—, German	lb	12	a			
Tallow	lb	1	a	12 1/2		
Tea, imperial	lb	1	a	1	25	
—, hyson	lb	1	a	1	25	
Tobacco, manufactured	lb	10	a	50		

#### COMMERCIAL.

ARRIVED, Dec. 3. Steamer Swan with two lighters in tow with merchandise for B. Bryan & Brother, Dunlap & Marshall, McKee & McKill, W. & T. Bailey & Co. R. T. Power, B. McIntosh, A. P. LaCorte, and others.

DEPARTED, Dec. 5. The Steamer Swan with two lighters and 750 bales Cotton.

#### New Music.

RECENTLY received at the Book Store a supply embracing a considerable variety of Songs Sacred, Sentimental and Humorous; also Marches, Waltzes, &c. and Music paper. December 4th, 1839.

#### New Stationery.

A Large supply of Stationery has been lately received at the Book Store including Black, Blue and Red Ink, Quills of various qualities, steel pens, wafers, sealing wax, ink powder, black sand, slates, paints